

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 4 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 87 75

August 4 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 73

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.66

2985 日四廿月六

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

三拜禮 日四廿月八民華中 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

ALLIES' GENERAL PROGRESS.

RUSSIA STILL PLODDING AND HOPEFUL.

Italians' Brilliant Achievements.

GERMANY BUSY WITH BURNING LIQUIDS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY DISPERSED BY ITALIANS AFTER STIFF FIGHT.

August 3, 2.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that after ten days' fighting for the Carnia valleys the enemy has been at length dispersed.

The Italians renewed their furious cannonade, aiming at the demolition of the barrier forts on Upper Corderole, Brite, Landro, and Saxon. The conquest of Mount Medetta was a brilliant feat. The enemy strongly held the fortified summit, supported by guns mounted on the adjacent heights. The only practicable access to the summit was a precipitous gully. The battle was protracted and fluctuating. Finally, the bravery and boldness of the Alpini dislodged the enemy, who, however, did not acknowledge defeat. Reinforced, they returned to the assault repeatedly and not till evening, was the summit definitely in the possession of the Italians.

A desperate attempt by the Austrians, employing their crack troops, was made to recover the important Monte Seibasi, but they failed completely.

The enemy all Friday night made numerous feint attacks, hoping to divert the Italians, and then at dawn on Saturday, great forces made a furious onslaught on the mountain.

The Italian fire mowed down the attacking lines, and then the infantry emerged from the trenches and fell upon their assailants on front and flank, driving them back in complete disorder.

Prisoners stated that a regiment of the Emperor's Jaeger, recently arrived on the front, was practically annihilated.

ITALIAN SEAPLANES BOMB RIVA.

August 3, 2.55 a.m.
Italian seaplanes bombed Riva on Saturday, and heavy guns bombarded the station of Roverto in which there were trains full of troops.

GERMANS DISPLAY FURTHER DEVILRY.

August 2, 8.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters describes the Germans use of burning liquid at Hooge. There were also three attacks on the British positions southward of Hooge, all being repulsed. A German attack just before dawn was preceded by a heavy bombardment by guns of all calibres, also a mine-thrower of unusual size. Then the German engineers turned the tops of the cylinders and launched a sheet of burning liquid against our parapet. The German infantry charged under cover of a screen of flame and succeeded in forcing an entry into a trench. The breach was subsequently extended by bombing. The scene of that grim struggle in the semi-darkness was a hard picture. The attack surprised the British; our sentries suddenly saw spurts of flame leaping towards them. The British were forced to give ground before such dastardly methods, but the second line could not be shaken. The British organised a counter-attack from the south and regained part of the lost trenches.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT MEDETTA.

August 3, 2.20 a.m.
A Rome communique says that the Italians in the Carnia district have captured Mount Medetta, north-east of Cimaonastetra. They also repulsed a furious attack at Monte Seibasi, on the Carnio Plateau, taking 150 prisoners.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

PIERCE INFANTRY ACTIONS IN THE ARGONNE.

August 3, 2.20 a.m.
A Paris communique reports:—There have been sharp infantry actions in the Argonne.

The Germans, early on Monday morning, captured a trench which a counter-attack partially re-took. Subsequently the Germans, using burning liquids, violently attacked the trenches in the district of Marie Therese. They gained a footing in one, but a counter-attack recovered the bulk of the lost ground.

There have been a series of actions in the Vosges, on the front of the hills recently conquered by us, which have resulted in the capture of German trenches, and fifty prisoners.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN TRANSPORT.

August 3, 4.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official message states that a British submarine sank a large German transport in the Baltic.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

August 2, 10.35 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine sank a German destroyer off the German Coast on July 26.

THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

August 3, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique records hard fighting as having been general since Sunday.

The Russians, east of Poneviesz, which is south-east of Shavli, continued to press the enemy, the advance guards capturing 500 prisoners and six Maxim's. The Germans brought up their main body and a battle ensued in which both sides attacked.

The enemy on the Narow front, after several days' stubborn fighting succeeded in advancing towards the right bank of the Narow and concentrated great forces in the Rozan district aiming at the branch railway south of Ostrolenka. The battle here continues.

Most desperate and bloody actions on the Vistula front have ended to Russian advantage north-west of Bloms and south of Gurakalaviz, both a few miles from Warsaw.

The enemy detachments which crossed the Vistula near Mangucheff, half way between Warsaw and Ivangorod, have been driven back.

The Russians on the left bank, near the Ivangorod river crossing, withdrew, after stubborn fighting, to a stronger position.

A desperate battle continues between the Vistula and the Bag, where all the enemy's attacks have been repulsed.

The Russians on the left of the Bag occupied without molestation a new front north of Cholm.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue to harass Turkish coal supplies. They sank 210 sailing craft, laden with coal, and destroyed three yards which were employed in constructing such craft.

DIFFERENT PHASES OF GERMAN SAVAGERY.

August 3, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a Foreign Office report deals exhaustively with German acts of treachery and barbarism against combatants, based on evidence of victims and German prisoners.

It states that the Germans frequently used their prisoners as shields against firing, and killed wounded prisoners and murdered the wounded on the field, with bayonets and the butts of their rifles, after stripping the victims of their uniforms and valuables.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

They fired upon surgeons, nurses and stretcher-bearers. One instance quoted is that of a Dr. Sedillot who, after a battle, installed a French hospital in houses and a barn. The Germans next morning invaded the village. A German officer rushed into the hospital, and shot at and wounded Dr. Sedillot. A scene of carnage ensued, the Germans, acting under orders, setting fire to the buildings and compelling the attendants, who had escaped the bullets by lying on the floor and feigning death, to run into the furnace, pushing them into the flames with their bayonets, while other German soldiers brought hay to maintain the fire. Between 60 and 80 were wounded inside the hospital. Some were unable to walk. Some jumped from the windows and were immediately shot, the Germans meanwhile jeering. Dr. Sedillot was throughout a spectator. He escaped by jumping from a window, and, with a broken leg, crawled into a cellar. He was captured next day and imprisoned from September to March, when he was sent to France disabled.

Dr. Sedillot was convinced that over a hundred wounded soldiers were despatched on this occasion. Other French soldiers' witnesses declare that on other occasions they saw the wounded piled on haystacks and burned to death.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

August 2, 10.40 p.m.
It is officially announced that the Vice-Admiral commanding in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora torpedoed a steamer of 3,000 tons. Torpedoes were likewise fired by the submarine against lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. Heavy explosions were heard.

The submarine also bombarded the railway on the Asiatic Coast opposite Constantinople.

August 3, 7.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the survivors of the Clintonia state that one person was killed and fifteen wounded.

The boats were lowered very speedily and the injured people on board were rowed off in haste, but the Clintonia, in sinking, dragged down a boat with ten on board. The others rowed till they met three trawlers which had been sent to their rescue by a French Admiral. Seven men are being treated at a French naval hospital, one undergoing a trepanning operation. The others have been sent to England. Fifty-four persons were saved and eleven perished.

WAR BRIEFLETS.

A message from Rome says the Villa Falconieri, belonging to the Kaiser, was recently seized by Canadianists.

The tide of recruiting is at its flood. And, shortly, it is estimated that Canada will have 160,000 men with the colours.

In a special letter to the people, Cardinal Mercier announces that Louvain University will not be opened in the coming October.

It is denied that the French aviators, M.M. Brindejoncs des Moulins and Vedrine had placed themselves at the disposal of the Italian Army.

Lord Brassey arrived at Cowes recently to superintend the refitting of his auxiliary steam yacht Sunbeam, which is to go to the Dardanelles for Red Cross purposes.

The Poplar Board of Guardians decided to allow lads of 14 years and upwards who have been brought up in their schools at Sheffield to go and do work at the Woolwich Arsenal.

The King of Bavaria has conferred distinctions upon General von Mackensen, General Liman von Sanders, Lieutenant-General von Freytag-Loringhoven, Eberhard von Pasha and Diemel Pasha.

Mr. Tennant, replying to Mr. Partington, says an agreement has been reached regarding the exchange of British and German military medical officers. It is hoped that the agreement will shortly be made effective.

The London Gazette states that the King has granted to Henry Hymann Haldimann, K.O., of Montagu-square, W., and to Philip Edward Haldimann, of Berkeley-square, W., a member of Lloyd's, licence and authority to use and bear the surmounts of Haldimann.

An official telegram from Berlin stated that the German Emperor was present at the battle of Beekid in the operations against Grodek, south-west of Lemberg.

The Echo de Paris publishes a message from Rome saying the Federation of Italian Bikers has just decided that Vienna bread shall henceforth be called Trieste bread, and it asks the public to conform to this new name.

For the purpose of removing all doubts as to the validity of marriages that have taken place in certain churches, a Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to confirm a provisional order legalising such marriages.

The Government has suspended the importation of indentured labour from India. Owing to war conditions the banana industry has been reduced considerably, and as planters are curtailing operations there is no demand for coolie labour.

The proposal to give no war bonus to men of military age was unanimously adopted by the City Corporation. Sir Vesey Strong, ex-Lord Mayor, said no encouragement would be given to the able-bodied to stay at home when they were needed at the front.

It is notified from the War Office that the issue by officers of circulars or advertisements asking for the loan of motor-cars, or of gifts of personal equipment, clothing, necessities, or medical comforts for either officers or men is forbidden.

A message from Bern states that Austria-Hungary is now recalling from Switzerland all subjects of the age of 17. The Frankfurter Zeitung says the Austrians have removed the bells from all the Innsbruck churches, and melted them down to make guns.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Italian seaplanes bombarded Riva on Saturday.

The capture of Monte Medetta by the Italians was a brilliant feat.

A British submarine has sunk a German transport in the Baltic.

A British submarine sank a German destroyer off the German coast.

A Russian communique says that hard fighting has been general since Sunday.

A Paris communique says there have been sharp infantry actions in Argonne.

The Russians on the left of the Bag have occupied, unopposed, a new front, north of Cholm.

It would appear that two Americans were drowned and one injured in the Clintonia disaster.

The Russians have been busy with their destroyers sinking vessels containing coal for use by the Turks.

A French soldier declares that he saw French wounded piled on haystacks and burned to death by the Germans.

An official French Foreign Office report describes the most appalling atrocities perpetrated by the Germans.

A Rome communique says that after ten days' fighting for the Carnia valleys the enemy were at length dispersed.

A Russian communique says that most desperate and bloody actions on the Vistula front ended to the Russian advantage.

While the Germans and Austrians are being kept busy by the Russians, the Italians are speedily making ground in Austria.

Prisoners, captured by the Italians, state that a regiment of the Emperor's "Jaeger," recently arrived at the front, was practically annihilated.

A desperate attempt by the Austrians, employing their crack troops, was made to recover the important Monte Seibasi, but they completely failed.

Gas has given way to fire, with the Germans, as a means by which they hope to make some headway against the British forces, opposed to them.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 a.m.

Saturday, August 7.
General Meeting. Steam Laundry, Co. Ltd.—12.30 p.m.
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.
Gymkhana—Race Course—3.30 p.m.

Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.
Sunday, August 8.
Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.

Wednesday, August 11.
Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lammer's Sales Room—3.00 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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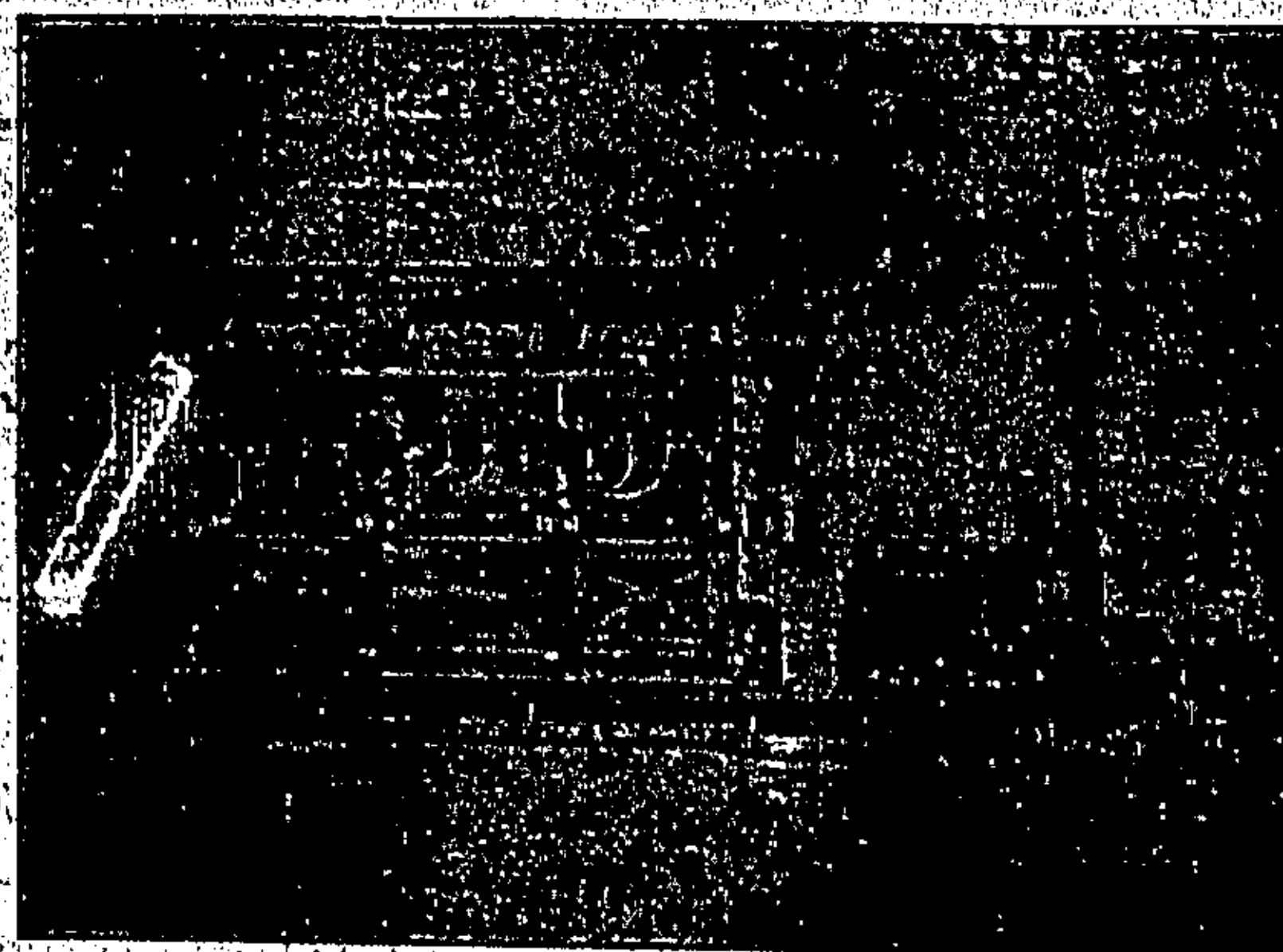
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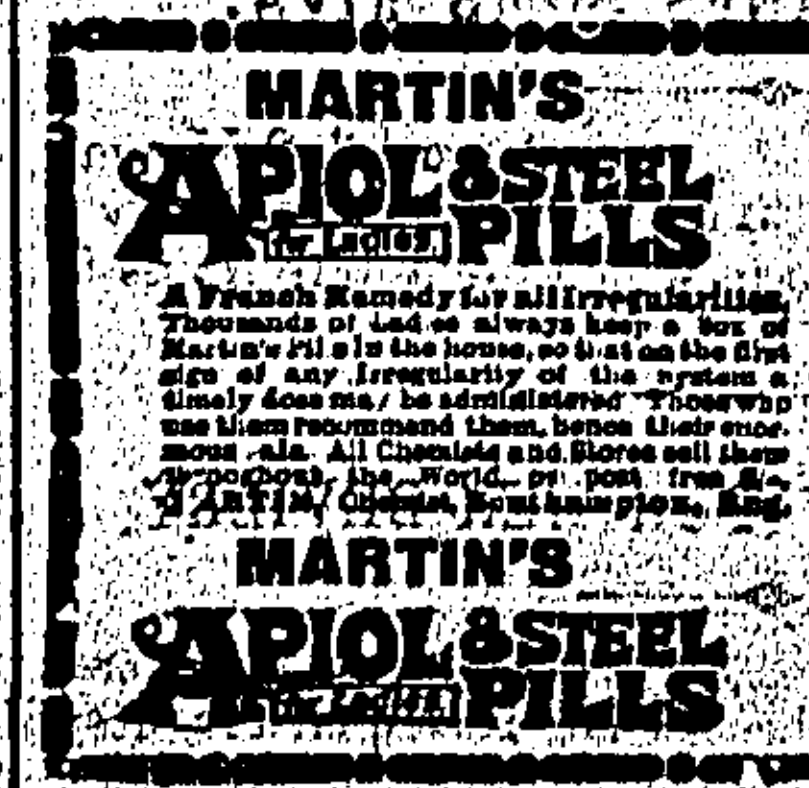
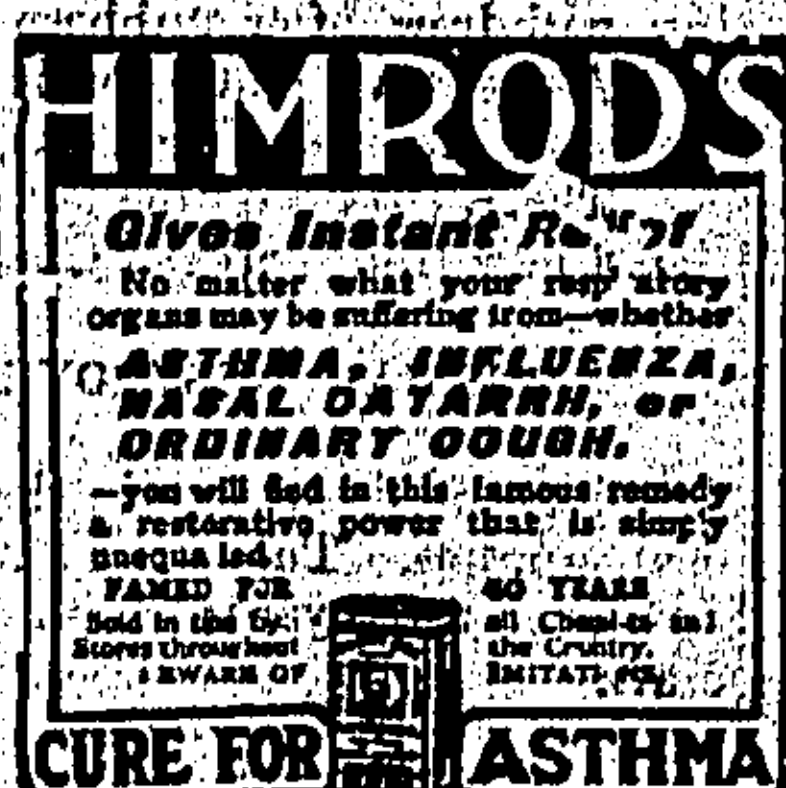
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

Anniversary of the War.
The seas have been swept clear that the trade of the world may proceed to all but enemy countries, while our armies are mobilized on French soil and at the Dardanelles to crush a foe whose methods of warfare are barbaric in the extreme, despite all Hague treaties and conventions. Russian strategy may not always inspire but we have the assurance of the ablest military critics that the hosts of the Czar have not yet been felt in all their power by the invaders of Poland. All is well in this mighty area, as well as with the brave Italians. It is time we wait, and patience we must have to await the final issue. The war has naturally brought a chastening influence to bear on the nations, but it has also inspired the Empire and the British people to deeds of sacrifice and bravery unequalled in the history of the race. In a spirit of reverent gratitude we therefore honour the anniversary of the declaration of war, for while we have every cause to rejoice over the achievements of the past year and to look to the future with the greatest confidence our sentiments are softened by the memory of thousands who have made the supreme sacrifice in order that we may continue to be free.

Daily Press.

Anniversary of the War.
To-day will be marked throughout the British Empire as the anniversary of the war so far as British participation in it is concerned. The war was actually begun on August 1st, 1914, by Germany's declaration of war against Russia. France, as Russia's Ally, accordingly ordered a general mobilisation on the same day. It was not until German troops violated the neutral territory of Belgium on August 4th, with the deliberate intention of marching through Belgium to France, that Great Britain joined in the war in defence of the public law of Europe and of her own interests which were so gravely menaced by Germany regarding the Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as a mere scrap of paper. The Kaiser has recently solemnly declared that it was not he who "willed the war," but the impartial historian, be he German, French, British, Russian, or of any other nationality, with the ample evidence before him furnished by the diplomatic correspondence published by all the Governments concerned in the war, will have no difficulty in finding that the responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities rests on Germany, and on Germany alone.

China Mail.

Nervous Tension in Holland.
As recent Berlin telegrams amply bear out, Holland is still, as she has been for a considerable time, very anxious regarding the future. The war, it is generally conceded, has placed upon her a greater burden than that borne by any other neutral nation. Her immense carrying trade has been very seriously hampered by the blockade successfully conducted against Germany, the presence of the Germans in Belgium is a perpetual source of uneasiness to her, and she has to put her hand deep down into her pocket to maintain her army at full war strength. In England her unhappy situation is realised, for the London Outlook, referring to her loss of trade, says: "Among the branches of the Dutch trade, commerce with Germany is perhaps the most important. Germany's industries are concentrated upon the Rhine and its tributaries. The most important trade in the Rhine trade, and it is carried on across the Dutch frontier via Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. It is enormous and exceedingly valuable trade that comes to Holland."

ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Richard Dane Resigns.
The Peking correspondent of the Central China Post reports that Sir Richard Dane, the foreign Chief of the Salt Gabelle, has sent in his resignation to the Central Government in consequence of finding it impossible to carry out reforms through the opposition of the champions of the old order.

No Casualty Lists in Germany.
Amsterdam, June 11.—General von Kessel, the Berlin commander, has published a prohibition of the publication of the general list of losses incurred by the German Army, which, it says, may bring unnecessary sorrow and cause regrettable emotion in the country. The publication of casualty lists will be punished with a year's imprisonment.

Labour for Munitions Bill.
If the forecasts are reliable, Mr. Lloyd George's Labour for Munitions Bill seems both wisely and courageously drawn says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Strikes are forbidden, arbitration becomes compulsory, and many trade union rules are suspended. But the wisdom and courage of the measure are not Mr. Lloyd George's only. Labour has co-operated with him in the drafting of the measure, which thus represents the mind of the artisan class no less than of the country at large. That is its strength. All wise men realise that the British workman is more easily led than driven.

War Babies.
The War Babies myth receives its final quietus from the report of the Committee of Inquiry which, after investigating the conditions in sixty-two towns, dismisses as groundless the sensational stories recently put about says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The facts, indeed, in view of the emotional tension of the time, are highly creditable to the men of the new armies; and we can only deplore the levity and the fussiness which based so grave a charge on so slight a foundation. Effort is demanded of all of us just now, but let it be effort in the right direction.

The Prime Minister's First Meeting With Lord Kitchener.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at Burlington House, numbered Lord Kitchener among the officers who had assisted in carrying out the work which the society had accomplished. "I remember on one of my visits to Palestine," he said, "meeting at the bottom of a shaft a rather tall, rather gaunt figure, grimed from head to foot, and being introduced to Lieutenant Kitchener, who was one of a party sent out by the Fund on a survey in Western Palestine. That was in the year 1875 or 1876, and I have a very vivid recollection of it now."

Alien Enemies in India.
A correspondent writes to the *Statesman*:—"It is not time that all Germans and other aliens in Ceylon and in India, wherever born or bred, whether naturalised as Englishmen, Greeks, Swiss, or other nationalities, or denaturalised as such, and whether bearing English or foreign names, followed the example of their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom, and issued collectively or individually, each according to his particular circumstances, a public declaration of loyalty to the King and the British Empire and abhorrence of German methods and everything German."

The Governor of British North Borneo.
We are delighted to welcome the Governor and Mrs. Pearson back to Sandakan, and trust that they will make many and prolonged stays here says the *British North Borneo Herald*. Meanwhile we are all sincerely grieved to hear that His Excellency has been, and is, so seriously ill. We are informed that he is suffering from enteric fever which naturally causes much anxiety. It is feared that his convalescence will be protracted, and that a complete change will be necessary before His Excellency can resume work. Our sympathy is also engaged for Mrs. Pearson, who is nursing him through a very anxious time. It goes without saying that we wish His Excellency a rapid and complete recovery.

NOTICE.

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b To the Strains of that Wedding March | Young |
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b In Lover's Lane | Murray
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Sousa's Band |
| 17229 | a March
b Universal Peace March | Pryor's Band
Dudley-Macdonough Qd.
Murray & Hayden
Quartet
de Gogorza |
| 17233 | a Red Wing
b Rainbow | Destinn |
| 64038 | For all Eternity (Song) | Lauder |
| 91086 | Madame Butterfly-L'ultima scena | Lauder |
| 70106 | Porlorello Lass | Powell |
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| 64300 | Marionettes-Scherzo (Gilbert) | |
| 74044 | Traumerei (Schumann) | |

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have invited the assistance of everybody to try and endeavour to secure as many volunteers as they possibly can—men, who are not engaged on Government work now—skilled men—to enrol themselves in this Trade Union army for the purpose of going anywhere when the Government invited them to go to assist in turning out munitions of war—(cheers).

If there are any hon. friends of mine who are opposed to compulsion the most effective service they can render to voluntarism is to make this army a success. If we succeed to these means—and the Board of Trade, the Munitions Department, and the War Office are placing all their services at the disposal of this new recruiting office—if within seven days we secure the labour, then the need for industrial compulsion will to that extent have been taken away. I sincerely hope they will succeed, and not merely do I hope that they will succeed, but I believe they will succeed.

The Fulfillment of Contract.
Of course, it is very much better we should get the services of willing men to go on their own volition heartily and cordially. Let us go as far as we can agree. The Trade Union leaders are in accord with us, and we with them. We are helping each other to get this voluntary army. If we succeed there will be no need for any alternative. If you get a voluntary army there must be a means of enforcing the contract. It is no use having 20,000 or 30,000 men who say that they will go anywhere if when the time comes they refuse and you cannot compel them. Once they enter into this solemn contract it must be enforceable, and we take powers in the Bill to enforce the contract.

A Munitions Court.

We also take powers to establish more control and discipline in the yards and workshops. The Trade Union representatives admit that where men who voluntarily come into the yards habitually absent themselves and make bad time when they know the work is very urgent for the country, there ought to be some means of enforcing better time. In these instances it is proposed there should be a Munitions Court, with employers and Trade Union representatives upon it as assessors, and a president appointed by the Government. They will decide where a man has a reasonable excuse for absencing himself habitually, and they will have powers to inflict a penalty.

The other proposal is that employers should not take men from other yards without a certificate as to why they have left that yard. If the employer whose yard they have left unreasonably withhold a certificate this Court will decide to question whether it was reasonable or not.

Limitation of Profits.
I come now to the point where the Trade Unions insisted, and I think properly on their share of the bargain. They say the workmen are quite willing to work for the State, put their whole strength into the work, and suspend their Trade Union regulations as long as they know that the advantages come to the country, but their object on a natural basis is that they are suspending Trade Union regulations in order to increase the profits of individual employers. They say that in addition to all the other provisions to which they have given their assent there must be a clause in the Bill limiting the profits of these establishments which are working for the State and that the conditions which I have enumerated should refer only to the establishments where profits are limited. Therefore, we propose to set up a control of establishments so that when the State assumes the control of a workshop all the conditions I have referred to shall apply to it. That means that where munitions of war are being supplied at present the State assumes control of the profits of these establishments and that wherever suspension of the regulations takes place it will be entirely for the benefit of the State and not for the individual employer.

It is upon these conditions the Trade Union leaders are prepared to accept both suggestions I have already made.

Mr. D. A. Thomas's Appointment.
In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets, and the innumerable offers to provide shell and munitions of war, it is very desirable I should have someone there to represent the Munitions Department. I propose to appoint a gentleman who was once a member of this House—a very able business man who has business relations with America, and I have asked Mr. D. A. Thomas—(cheers)—to go over and assist in developing the American markets. He will be given the fullest authority to discharge his responsible duties. There is not the slightest idea of superseding the existing agencies there. These agencies have worked admirably, and I believe have saved this country millions of money. He will co-operate with Messrs. Morgan and Co., the accredited agents of the British Government.

Co-operation with France.
I also have had the privilege of meeting the representatives of the French War Office, with the

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object of establishing and developing their measures in co-operation with ours in respect of munitions of war. Many things France can do for us. Many things we can do for her. Together we can increase very largely the output of both countries. The problem of victory is the problem of mobilising our resources for the purpose of increasing the material of war.

Germany's Preparations.

What was the condition we were confronted with at the beginning of the war? Germany had been preparing for years—(cheers). She had been preparing in a direction which we hardly suspected. We naturally were anxious lest she was making great secret preparations to strengthen her Navy and develop a sudden attack upon us. I think on the whole there was nothing she had done for her Navy that was not anticipated nor that we were not prepared against. There has been no surprise in the turning out of any expedition of war which had not been foreseen as regards her Navy. The strong development by submarines has been a surprise, but the fact that she possessed them was known. That is not the case with her Army. I ventured to call attention in 1913 to the fact that Germany was concentrating and developing her strength on her Army, and not upon her Navy, and for that I had rather a bad time.

Her Duplicity.

What has happened? Germany had undoubtedly been preparing. She had been piling up material until she was ready. She was on the best of terms with everyone—(laughter). We all recall the great Balkan crisis. Nothing could have been friendlier than her attitude. Nothing could have been more reassuring, more confident, more suppressive. It was all

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Britain's Great Task.

If this kind of trickery among nations succeeds, all the basis of international goodwill tumbles to the dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail. It is up to us to see that it does fail. It depends more upon Great Britain than anyone that it should fail. One of the pillars of good government is the security that evil-doing shall be punished. That is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valour alone will not achieve that end; otherwise our great Army would have accomplished it. It is not enough that three million young men offer their lives for their country. It depends upon us at home to support them with skill, strength, and every resource of machinery and organisation at our disposal, so as to drive the conviction into the hearts of nations for all time that those who deceive their neighbours to their ruin do so at their peril—(loud and prolonged cheering).

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

A YEAR OF WAR.

It is scarcely worth the labour of denying that, twelve months ago to-day, by far the majority of British subjects would have scoffed the suggestion that a year from that date would find the Empire still at war. None were so sanguine as to expect to see the enemy crushed (as he hoped to crush the Allies) in a few weeks, but equally anyone who spoke of hostilities as outlasting the winter of 1914-15 would have been looked upon as a pessimist indeed. It was not that we over-rated the valour and perseverance of our own forces; they are to-day what they were a hundred years ago, in point of pluck and staying power; but that we under-rated the enemy's preparations. Farther, we thought that, even though he disregarded a solemn treaty and had ever been a mountain of arrogance and conceit, he would at least fight according to the recognised rules of warfare.

The wrong form of Government was in power at home, and had been since the disastrous 1906 election—to make it likely that Britain would be able to undertake a war successfully, on the spur of the moment. For years the Radicals had been telling us that "Germany meant nothing," and that it was positively wicked that a civilised nation like ours should devote large sums of money to the manufacture of armaments and the training of what was then considered a large army. It is, however, comparatively easy, at this stage, to forgive the Radical Party its past sins, because nearly all its members and supporters have done penance, not by word but by action; and those in authority who were once foremost in telling Britishers that it was wrong to build ships and to think of fighting, are now among the readiest to devote brain, or body, or money, to the cause of the country and the continuance of the war. Indeed the points that are most manifest of all among the events of the year are that Radicals and Conservatives, Nationalists and (with a few unworthy exceptions) Labourites, have forgotten politics and have only remembered the Empire and its needs, and that the Dominions have refused to let the Old Country enter into a war in which they bore no share.

Bearing in mind all the ups and downs of the war it is something for Britishers to pride themselves upon that the dominant note in the meetings that will be held to-day all over the Empire will be "Let the war go on!" And there is more in this than may appear superficially. Britain is a peace-loving and a commerce-loving—and, in late years, an ease-loving—country. She sees peace driven out of Europe, commerce at a standstill, luxuries and ease at a high discount—and yet she clamours for war. For her to do so, directly implies two things: that her sons are prouder of, and more fervently loyal to, her than was believed either by friend or by enemy a year ago; and that they are convinced that they are fighting in a good cause. Right and wrong are popularly supposed to be but small considerations nowadays; but the fact that, in spite of everything, Britain demands that war shall go on, should convince us that they are not so small, after all. If we were fighting in face of the national conscience not one voice, but a million, would be raised against those carrying on the war. As it is, no Britisher in his right mind, keen though his individual losses may have been through the existence of war, asks to have it stopped. And what is true of Britain is true also of her brave allies. They are making the same sacrifices—nay, in many cases they have made infinitely greater ones—and their actions and aspirations are characterized by exactly the same spirit. "Let the war go on!" What a unanimous policy like this means for the chances of the enemy, we know within a little. Every day that Germany chooses to go on fighting means an added item of ultimatum to punishment. She set out with the idea of making slaves of the rest of Europe; she will end by pauperizing her own people and making them the scorn of those whom she thought to dominate. She cannot meet the inevitable indemnity with money and so will have to pay in territory; and the result will be that her subjects will be Israelites for centuries to come.

Canton's Governmental Change.

It is understood that the new Civil Governor of Canton will arrive in the city to-day to take over the office held for the past year by Li Kwok-kwan. We wonder how he will like it and how he and Lung Chai-kwong will agree. The new official, Chan Ming-chi, has had plenty of experience in governing, for, in addition to having been, for some time past, Civil Governor of Kwangsi Province, he was, it will be remembered, the last Vic. Roy of Kwangtung under the Manchus. There is an impression abroad that he is the only public man in the South likely to work quite amicably with the Governor General. At least it is a fact that both come of pretty much the same class: the class that, prior to the Revolution, was looked upon as somewhat dangerously radical but which, nevertheless, is rigidly conservative when compared with the Kuomintang people. Chan Ming-chi is more likely than either of his predecessors to see eye to eye with General Lung as to the desirability of a semi-military rule for the Province. No one who has gone into the question will deny that many of the civilians whom Wu Hon-man and Chan Kwing-ming gathered round them to assist in the management of things were "more plague than profit" but in view of floods, pirates and gang robberies one is sometimes inclined to ask if the handling of matters by the present semi-military administration is a great improvement on the old arrangement. We shall watch with the greatest interest for signs of any special influence exercised by the new Civil Governor.

The Kaiser's "Destructive Sword."

The wire which we received yesterday as to another of the Kaiser's eccentric messages to his sister, the Queen of Greece, contains a line of explanation which helps to do away with the conclusion (formed by most of us concerning the former message) that the whole thing was a hoax. "For the purpose of influencing Balkan opinion," sheds a little more light on the position. Nobody supposes that these heroics of the gentle William will influence Balkan opinion; but one feels that Reuter is well within the bounds of reason in hinting that the Kaiser believes that they will. As we have seen all the way through, there is absolutely no limit to the vanity of the man, and to his poor, added brain, we have no doubt that it is quite evident that he has but to speak, for the world (the presumptuous Allies excepted) to harken to his words. We still do not quite understand, however, why his keepers allow him to make such an exhibition of himself; unless it is that they are so out of heart that they no longer care a penny what he does or does not say.

Thought Transference.

The case of thought-transference which we reprinted from the *Nation* yesterday is a common enough instance of what sensible people are ceasing to regard as having any supernatural bearing and value. At one time such manifestations were spoken of almost with bated breath as being part and parcel of spookism and spiritism; but modern science has taught us that there is nothing unnatural in there being a definite connecting link between the minds of two persons, particularly where these are blood relations or are very much in sympathy. A score of times in a week one hears people say "You took the words out of my mouth," or "Great minds think alike." In many cases, of course, the fact that two brains hit upon the same thought at the same time may be attributed to the sheerest accidents, or to the fact that the thought in question is a very (perhaps the only) obvious conclusion to certain unexpressed deductions. Equally, however, every man knows from his own experience that a sort of "wireless" system exists between the brains of people who are much in sympathy with the result that it is no uncommon thing for a who is in England to be conscious of the happiness or suffering, or even the death, of a who is in France or in Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

WAR. WAR IS STILL THE ORY. ...
WAR. EVEN TO THE KNIFE.
Byron.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
sunshine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 334 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Yngchow to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
China Fires.—\$155, buyers.
Hongkong Fires.—\$398, buyers.
Douglas.—\$87, buyers.
Indos.—\$151, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$133, buyers.
Raabs.—\$3.90, buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ld.—\$79, sellers.
Shanghai Docks.—\$53, sales.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$7.35, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—\$102, buyers.
Hongkong Electric.—\$42, buyers.
Hongkong Ropes.—\$26, buyers.
Langkats.—\$13, buyers.
Peak Tramway.—\$9, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$8.10, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY.
To-day is the Anniversary of the Declaration of war with Germany.

Runner Absconds.
Yu Ting Po, secretary to the Hygienic Aerated Water Company, Kennedy Road, has complained to the Police that a runner employed by the firm has, over the month end, collected four hundred dollars and absconded.

Collision in the Harbour.
The master of a licensed cargo boat has reported to the Police that on Monday at eight p.m. when near the Star Ferry a steamer, which was being towed to the Kowloon Docks and the name of which he did not know, collided with his vessel doing damage to the extent of \$400. No one on board was injured.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Guard.

(Central Police Station) 9.45 p.m. Wednesday August 4th British 1 Sergeant and 8 men Chinese 1 Sergeant and 8 men Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men Indian 1 Sergeant and 8 men O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Thursday August 5th British 1 Sergeant and 8 men Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 8 men Chinese 2 Sergeants and 12 men Indian 1 Sergeant and 4 men. O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday August 6th British 2 Sergeants and 10 men Chinese 1 Sergeant and 8 men Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men. O. C. Guard, D. S. P.

Peak residents detailed for Guard are permitted to fall in at 9.50 p.m.

Arrangement may be made with the Canton before 7 p.m. each evening to send a supply of non-intoxicating drinks into quarters.

Rubber-heeled footwear should be worn on Guard and Patrol duties.

Promotions.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following men to the rank of Sergeant:—M. A. Figueiredo, T. A. V. Ribeiro, P. O. Boza, C. O. Moon, Chow U. Ting, Peter Wong, James Wong and A. O. Botelho.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The Gentle German.

German ruffianism is well to the fore in this morning's wires. Brief mention was made in one of Sir John French's despatches, the other day, of the projecting of firing liquids by our respectable friend the enemy at the Hooze battle; and to day's wire gives us further details. All this makes sickening reading, though there is comfort to be extracted from it in the first place, taken by surprise though they were, our men were undaunted and wasted no time in making useful counter-attack; in the second, Germany's action is yet one more sign of how nearly played-out, how desperate, she is. Of course, from the beginning, as this morning's resume of the French Foreign Office Report shows, she was ready for any baseness and considered nothing too abominable to be indulged in by her refined troops. But fire-spraying, like submarine and poisoning, are flagrant matters which she knows cannot be brushed up; whereas her treatment of prisoners and wounded in the early stages of the war could always be explained away by her as either imagined by the enemy or else as being more isolated acts of brutality such as the soldiers of any other nation might be guilty of when worked upon by alcohol and blood-lust. The horrible acts mentioned by Doctor Sedillot were not necessarily those of a nation at its wits' end because it knows itself beaten; but the fire-spraying is quite another matter. Germany is not afraid of losing face now, for the obvious reason that she has none to lose.

At Sea.

Since yesterday afternoon some cheering items have come to hand as to Russian and British sea activities. At the beginning of the war they might have seemed too negligible to warrant attention's being drawn to them; an old destroyer or two, or even a well-filled transport, did not seem to matter much. But can Germany afford to lose a single war craft now? Can she afford to lose troops or supplies needlessly? The Russians have sunk one of her transports while the British have accounted for a torpedo-boat and a destroyer. In addition, the British have sunk a three-thousand ton steamer presumably containing supplies—and have bombarded the railway opposite Constantinople. The cold, business-like announcement of the Admiralty concerning these matters is in refreshing contrast to the yards of official communique which Germany would have issued on the subject; but so many men, so many minds. We Britishers prefer the news without the trimmings.

Russia and Italy.

To-day especially, all Britishers can find a very warm corner in their sympathies for their comrades in arms from Belgium, France, Russia and Italy who are shedding their blood freely for the same principles for which our own men are fighting. Of all the Allies, Russia at the moment is most in the foreground. For twelve months she has fought a hard clean fight, against odds of which, at present we can have but little conception; yet, despite everything, she is as eager now as ever for the fight; as ready to make sacrifices and to play the game by her allies. What might have happened on the Western front but for her pertinacious holding of the enemy in the East one does not like to think. And now, notwithstanding the mad Emperor's second telegram of jubilation, she is still going and means to continue going. Italy, the Allies' newest acquisition, has more than fulfilled her promise, and is maintaining against the Austrians a stand that there is no breaking; keeping the war securely in the enemy's territory and gaining new ground, if only by the yard, every day. Moreover one feels that with her, as with Russia, the war is from the enemy's point of view—is yet to come.

THE STRANDING OF THE P. & O. S. NUBIA.

Decision of the Court of Inquiry.

The District Court inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the P. & O. S. Nubia, on June 20 last, was opened at Colombo on July 2, and is reported in the *Times of Ceylon* as follows:—

After the evidence given by Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Stainer, R.N., Master Attendant, Mr. Fisher, pilot, Capt. Lynco, of the Nubia, and Mr. Veley, Chief Officer, counsel addressed his honour the Additional District Judge, Mr. L. M. Maartenz, who was associated with Capt. J. S. Maria, of the City of Colombo, and Capt. C. H. Dix, of the Bavarian, as assessors. Crown Counsel, Mr. S. Obeyesekere, emphasized the following points: Firstly, that there was a rough sea; secondly, on his own admission the captain was not able to take his position owing to the searchlights; thirdly, the captain was navigating a vessel which was, on his own admission, difficult to navigate; and, fourthly, that there were various cautions to be observed in approaching or entering the examination anchorage. In view of these, counsel contended, from the evidence recorded, that the conduct of the officer in charge of the vessel was grossly negligent, and his omission to stop the boat or to signal to the people at the searchlights that the lights were interfering with the safety of the vessel was a default. In view of those facts, counsel remarked that it would be a fair point to make that the officer in charge of the vessel had been negligent in navigating the vessel.

In regard to the defence outlined by Mr. Elliott, the primary points seemed to be that the current and searchlights had the combined effect of bringing about the disaster. That the searchlights had contributed to the disaster was admitted, but what he maintained was that the contribution could have been entirely nullified by the due precaution being taken by the captain of stopping his vessel or else by signalling to the searchlights. His failure to do this showed bad navigation on his part, while his omission to stop the vessel was an act of default. The adoption of the latter course was an obvious remedy.

The pilot had stated that it was usual for him to board a vessel near the examination buoy, where the vessel would slow down to pick him up; and it was entirely consistent with his position as master, in view of the circumstances, for Captain Lyndon to have dropped anchor to obviate the accident. What the captain really did was to take a "sporting chance" in the distant hope of encountering the pilot or getting to the mouth of the harbour; and owing to the various traps into which he might have fallen, it was obvious that he had navigated the vessel in a negligent and reckless way.

Captain Lyndon had also referred to a westerly current, but the Bay of Bengal pilot showed that the currents in the area of the disaster never exceeded one knot. The theory of the current was therefore negatived. Whenever a ship was stranded, like the Nubia, counsel remarked it was attributed to an unusual current. This doctrine of a current, he contended, should be viewed with suspicion, particularly if it was not corroborated. With regard to the captain's plea that he feared his ship would be fired on, the rule only referred to unauthorized boats entering the harbour. Mr. Elliott briefly addressed the Court on the point as to why the captain proceeded when he could not see the harbour light. There was the pilot coming out to the ship, he said, and it was only reasonable to expect that he was making his way across and would pick her up. Consequently the Nubia was manoeuvring to take up her position. With regard to the searchlights, they were being played for national defence, and if the captain had kept blowing his whistle asking them to stop there would probably have been an inquiry about it. The captain was expecting the pilot, and why should he give signals which would show that he was

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

To be Played at North Point to-night.

The following Programme of Music will be played at North Point to-night by the Band of the 74th Panjabia.

- 1.—March....."The Advance Guard".....Hume.
- 2.—Overture....."William Tell".....Rossini.
- 3.—Romance.....(a) "Reviel D'Amour".....Robertson.
- (b) "Romanza Senza Parole" "Notti Dincanto".....Gerrie.
- 4.—Selection....."Reminiscences of Ireland".....Godfrey.

Synopsis.
"The Minstrel Boy" "Molly Bawn" "The Legacy" "Teddy O'Rourke" "The pretty girl milking her cow" "Savournson Deelish" "The Irish Washerwomen" "Thady you Gander" "Let Erin remember" "My Lodging is on the cold ground" "Peggy Bawn" "St. Patrick was a gentleman" (With variations) "Garry Owen" "The last rose of Summer" "Paddy Flaherty" "The Rocky road to Dublin" "The harp that once through Tara's Hall."

- 5.—Serenade....."By the Water Melon Vine".....Alloo.
- 6.—Selection....."Patience" Sullivan.
- 7.—Valse....."Te-o-o Mio" Beoucci.
- 8.—Two Step....."Alexander's Ragtime Band".....Cole.

The National Anthem of The Allies will be played during the evening.
God Save The King.
J. W. CHRISTIAN.
Bandmaster, 74th Panjabia.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Approximate Statement of Traffic Receipts:
Week ending 31st July 1915.

Receipts for	Aggregate Receipts	week for weeks
This Year....	\$11,933	\$335,102
Last Year....	11,199	362,232
Increase....	739	
Decrease....		27,130

not safe? There was nothing else but the current which could have carried the ship on to the reef, and the pilot had not contradicted the statement of the captain that there was a current.

"This is a case where the examination vessel was responsible for the accident," said Mr. Elliott, adding that there was nothing to prevent the vessel from going out with the pilot and bringing the Nubia in. Having failed to do this, there was also grave negligence in not having sent out a signal to the Nubia. Thus, having led the captain to believe that they were coming out, they gave no signal at all that they were not coming. In the meantime the captain was under the belief that he was manoeuvring in the same place, while he was actually being drifted. Primarily the accident was due to the default of the tidal of the examination vessel. Concluding, Mr. Elliott remarked that some warning might have been given from the shore that the Nubia was going towards the reef.

Finding.
The Additional District Judge and the Assessors made the following finding:—

The Court and the Assessors are of opinion with regard to the first question (1) that the stranding of the steamer Nubia was not due to unavoidable causes, as the unavoidable cause suggested is the trend of a strong current eastward, and we are of opinion that the master should have anticipated from his experience and the state of the wind and weather that there would be a strong north-easterly set.

With regard to the questions 2, 3, 4, we are of opinion that the master of the Nubia was not guilty of default in not stopping and altering the course of the vessel between the time of passing the examination buoy and the time of the stranding; but we are of opinion that he was guilty of negligent navigation in not turning the ship's head westward and waiting, after he had lost sight of the harbour lights, and the light of the pilot boat, after passing the red buoy.

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

List of Successes.

The following results of the Examinations recently held at the Technical Institute have been sent to us for publication. The Examiners—who are not connected with the Institute as Lecturers—were—

Subjects.	Examiner.
Building Construction	Mr. W. L. Leask
Field Surveying	Mr. F. Sutton, F.S.I.
Electricity	Mr. B. L. Frost
Physics	Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A.
Applied Mechanics	Mr. J. Martin
Machine Drawing	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Mathematics	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Chemistry Pr.	Mr. A. C. Franklin, and Metallurgy F. I. C.
Teachers' (Men)	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Teachers' (Men)	Mr. L. Foster, B.A.
Teachers' (Women)	Miss A. V. Henderson
Teachers' (Men and Women)	Rev. H. R. Wells
Shorthand	Mr. P. Inglis
Book-keeping	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
English	Mr. R. E. O. Bird, M.A.
French	Rev. Fr. Souvey

List of Successes.

In the following List, "P" denotes a pass, and "D" a pass with Distinction:—

Abdullah	Teachers' Class III. P.
Abwee, E.	Shorthand Int. P.
Aoki, Euchi	English I. P.
Arab, A. R. M.	Shorthand (80 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Arien, Dora	Tobrs. (Wom.) II. P.
Barradas, D. A.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Buratto, H. M.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Bar, Sheikh Osman	Electricity I. P.
	Machine Drawing I. D.
Carvalho, Angelina	Shorthand Int. D.
Chak Ping-ki	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Chan Chik-tung	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Chan Chiu-tai	Shorthand Ele. D.
Chan Kwok-ching	English I. P.
Chan Lam-kwan	Mathematics I. P.
Chan Lim-yun	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Chan Man-look	Electricity I. D.
Chan Sik-ki	Mathematics II. P.
Chan Tai-sang	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Chan U-to	Applied Mechanics I. D.
Chan Yat-hi	Machine Drawing I. P.
Chan Yat-hing	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Charrington, H.	Machine Drawing I. D.
Chau Ming-chai	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Chau Soi-ngo	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Chau Wing-tai	Shorthand Ele. D.
Chau Yat-u	Book-keeping I. D.
Cheng Kai-yiu	Teachers' III. P.
Cheng King-ti	English II. P.
Cheng Fuk-tai	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Cheng So-yu	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Cheng Wing-mi	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Cheng Kit-oh	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Cheng Fuk-to	Teachers' (Wom.) II. D.
Cheng Hon-oh	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Chiu Hoo-kun	Building Con. I. D.
Chiu Him	Mathematics II. P.
Clarke, Helen	Tobrs. (Wom.) I. P.
C. S. de J. S.	Teachers' II. P.
C. S. de J. S.	Shorthand (80 words p.m.) Sp. D.
C. A. A. F.	Shorthand Ele. I. P.
C. F. T.	Shorthand Ele. I. P.
C. F. T.	Shorthand Int. D.
Dad, A. E.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Ellis, R. E.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Ellis, L.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Yang, Y. T.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Gandall, C. T.	English (Wom.) II. P.
Goggin, M. E.	Teachers' (Wom.) II. P.
Gomez, M.	Shorthand Ele. D.

Gordin, H.	Teachers' (Wom.) III. D.
Hamilton, A.	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Harman, S. W.	Mathematics I. P.
Ho Chung-cho	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Ho Kwai-fong	Building Con. I. P.
Ho Shau-him	Mathematics II. P.
Ho Sheung	Field Surveying II. P.
Ho Sum-yu	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Ho Tung, V.	English II. P.
Ho Waching	Physics I. P.
Ho Woon-tung	English I. P.
Hoh Shiu-lau	Teachers' I. P.
Hu Kon-son	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Hu Kwong-fan	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Hung Mai-oh	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Ip Ohing-kun	Mathematics I. P.
Ismail, H.	Shorthand Ele. P.
Ismail, S. D.	Shorthand Int. P.
Jack, J.	Tobrs. (Wom.) I. P.
Kimmont Un	English II. P.
Klingemann, A.	Tobrs. (Wom.) II. P.
Knight, V. B.	Tobrs. (Wom.) II. P.
Ko Tai-lan	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Kom Lai-tung	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Kong Chak-man	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Kong Ping-fa	Shorthand Int. D.
Kang Hon	Physics II. D.
Kwok Yuet-to	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Kwong Shui-ha	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Lai Im-to	English II. P.
Lai Im-tong	Teachers' III. D.
Lai Lun-yun	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Lai Po-yuk	Teachers' (Women) III. P.
Lam Ning-san	Teachers' III. P.
Lam Kwan-shan	Mathematics I. P.
Lam Tsun	Mathematics II. P.
Langenbenberg, B. V.	Shorthand Int. D.
Lau Tak-wing	Shorthand Int. P.
Lau Wai-chah	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Lau Wai-nam	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Leung Cheuk-yu	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Leung Chung-tat	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Leung Keng-fong	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II. P.
Leung Pak-chiu	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Leung Pik-san	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Leung Shin-on	Physics I. P.
Leung Sui-sang	Mathematics II. P.
Lyung Wong	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Li Ka-cheung	Teachers' I. P.
Li Mei-wan	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Li Mai-oh	Shorthand Ele. P.
Li Sheung-i	Teachers' I. P.
Li Tang	Book-keeping I. P.
Li U-fan	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Li Wai-san	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Li Wai-yun	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Li Yun-shan	Teachers' I. P.
Ling Yeung	English I. P.
Liu Hoi-tung	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Lo In-oh	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Lo Kai-yiu	Teachers' I. P.
Lu Che-po	Teachers' III. P.
Lu Shui-chi	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
M. Shui-toa	English II. P.
Mok Ping-fai	Physics I. P.
May, G. T.	Shorthand Ele. P.
May, Harry	Field Surveying I. D.
MacDonald, D. O.	Building Con. I. P.
Meadows, Ada M.	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Speed P.
Meadows, A. V. O.	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Ele. D.
Mok Hoi	Physics II. P.
Mok Kam-oh	English II. P.
Mok Lam-u	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Mok Samuel	Teachers' II. P.
Mok Ting-fong	English II. P.
Mok U-tak	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Monteiro, Maria	Shorthand Ele. D.
Moodeen, E.	Shorthand Ele. P.
Makett, W. H.	Chemistry Pr. II. P.
Nov, Laura	Shorthand Ele. P.
Neg, Sha	

loun	Physics II. P.
	Teachers' II. D.
	Mathematics II. P.
Ng Chan-shing	Chemistry Pr. II. P.
Ng Chung-san	Mathematics I. P.
Ng King-yung	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Ng Ping-an	Building Con. III. P.
Nattal, Helena	Shorthand Int. P.
O Shui-shan	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Pak Chik-po	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Pereira, Bertha	Shorthand Ele. P.
Pong Wing-shiu	Mathematics I. P.
Purves, D. J.	English II. P.
Razavet, Gertrude	English II. P.
Remedios, E.	Shorthand Int. P.
Remedios, A. G.	Shorthand Ele. P.
Ribeiro, L. M.	English I. P.
Roberts, F. A.	Shorthand Int. P.
Robson, W. H.	Machine Drawing I. P.
Rodger, D. S.	Tobrs. (Wom.) II. P.
Rodger, M. J.	Tobrs. (Wom.) II. P.
Rowan, A.	Chemistry Pr. I. P.
Shin Tak-hing	Tobrs. (Wom.) III. D.
Sho Tok-kwan	Mathematics I. P.
Singh, B.	Book-keeping I. P.
So Lai-king	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Siu Kin	Building Con. I. D.
	Field Surveying I. P.
Sung On-wing	Mathematics I. P.
Sung Tak-sang	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Tam Chak-kai	Mathematics II. D.
Tam Pui-chun	Teachers' III. P.
Tam Yam-kin	Mathematics II. P.
Tang Kin-wing	English I. P.
Tang Shu-sham	Mathematics II. P.
Tavares, A. M.	Shorthand (60 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Taylor, T.	Building Con. II. D.
	Field Surveying I. D.
Thomson, Maud	Tobrs. (Wom.) I. P.
Tsang Kam-ohuen	Building Con. II. P.
	Field Surveying II. P.
Tao San-ye	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I. P.
Tio Yik-jong	Teachers' III. P.
Ten Che-pan	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Tsui, P.	Teachers' II. P.
Un Chau-tung	Physics I. P.
Un Chung-fen	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Un Kam-sun	Chemistry Pr. I. D.
Un Pak-sun	Tobrs. (Wom.) I. D.
Walter, Mary	Tobrs. (Wom.) I. P.
Wan Yiu-kwan	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I. P.
Watson, B.	Shorthand Int. P.
Wen Kin-lin	Field Surveying I. P.
White, G.	English II. P.
Williams, W. G.	French II. P.
Wong Hing-king	Physics I. P.
	Chemistry Pr. I. P.
Wong Hing-so	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Wong Kwan-yam	Electricity I. P.
Wong Kwok-cho	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Wong Ping-chiu	Teachers' I. P.
Wong Shau-kin	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II. P.
Wong Sing-fai	English II. P.
	Book-keeping I. P.
Wong Wai-king	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Wong Wai-sim	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Wong Yung-chun	Building Con. I. P.
Yeung Ngan-wan	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Yeung Wa	Metallurgy II. P.
Yik Un-ching	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II. P.
Yik Wai-fong	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I. P.
Yip, Cho-sang	Teachers' I. P.
Young, Alfred	Shorthand Int. D.
	(B.A.) E. RALPHS, Inspector of English Schools.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialties.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM, DRIPPING, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

By kind permission the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play on the North Point Beach to-night from 9 until 11 o'clock. The programme will include the National Anthems of the Allies.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	... Tons 242
2	... " 238
3	... " 214
Total to 3rd inst.	694

Daily average 231 34

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases for the week ending July 31, is as follows: 13 cases of plague (Chinese) all of which were fatal, one case of diphtheria (British) and two cases of enteric fever (one British and one Portuguese) both of which were fatal. The total number of plague cases from January 1 of this year is 113, of which there were 100 deaths.

Lift the Burden

of misery, woe and relentless suffering from your pain-filled form. Arise and go your way rejoicing, singing the praise of that matchless conqueror of Rheumatism, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It has benefited vast multitudes of crippled, dependent, helpless and hopeless Rheumatic sufferers. It has stopped the pain and CURED the disease when doctors and all other remedies had failed. For many years it has been known throughout the world as the best and surest relief for Rheumatic pain. Why should YOU continue to suffer when this wonderful remedy is so easily secured?

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:
Messrs. A. & S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Third Gymkhana Meeting of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 7th August, 1915, commencing at 4 p.m.
The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board August 6th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered August 11th at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown August 12th, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before August 18th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORTON, Agent.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SAKAI MARU" 10th Aug.
"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.
"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.
For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. At the Married Quarters, Central Police Station, A Quantity of Household Furniture.
Catalogues will be issued. On view from Friday, the 6th instant.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.



FOR THE MAN OF TASTE
SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS.
NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

DURING OUR

SUMMER SALE.

WE ARE OFFERING

BARAINS

IN OUR

LADIES' SHOE and
PIECE GOODS DEPTS.
REMNANTS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA



RECORDS.

2564 {	SUSSEX BY THE SEA	Thorne Bates
2562 {	TILL THE BOYS COME HOME	Gerald O'Brien
2561 {	ABSENT	Quartette
2557 {	I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	H.M. Scotts Guards Band
2534 {	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Walter Pasmoro
2521 {	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL	Walter Pasmoro & Howe
	COMMONWEALTH MARCH	
	AM I ALONE (PATIENCE)	
	WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	
	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE	
	THE BIG BRASS BAND	

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
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EASILY
PROVED.

To Try

KING
GEORGE IV
WHISKY.

ONCE is all that is needed to ensure its continuance—that is a certainty.

Connoisseurs Proclaim It.

THE TOP
NOTCH OF SCOTCH

THE
DISTILLER'S CO.,
LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

**Regular-Fortnightly Service between
YOKOHAMA, CHINA and JAPAN**

Tilmanook	JAVA	... in port	.....JAPAN	...6th Aug.
Tilkin	JAVA	...2nd Aug.	.....SHAI	...4th Aug.
Tikembang	JAPAN	...2nd Aug.	.....JAVA	...6th Aug.
Tibodas	JAPAN	...9th Aug.	.....JAVA	...10th Aug.
Tililatup	JAVA	...20th Aug.	.....	.....

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

[illegible]

Tons & Speed			
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug.,	at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept.,	at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept.,	at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct.,	at noon.

First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months)	£120.
First Class to New York.....	£60.	"	£96.10
" " " San Francisco	£45.	"	£68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
 Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VI JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRU
PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS
ANDEN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.**

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	—	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.

Aldenharn	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

BOULGAC STANISLAV 22 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND JOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Teamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Richling ...	J. S. Thomson...	WED., 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Almun.....	A. H. Stewart...	FRI., 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Manager: _____

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
Kobe & MojiKutsang* Wed, 4th Aug. at noon
Hoihow & HaiphongTaksang* Thur, 5th Aug. at 6 a.m.
ManilaYuensang* Sat, 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SingaporeOnsang Sat, 7th Aug. at d'light
ShanghaiHangsang* Sun, 8th Aug. at d'light
W' Wel, O'foo & TientsinChipshing* Sun, 8th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKANHinsang* Wed, 11th Aug. at noon
MANILALoongsang* Sat, 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simpota, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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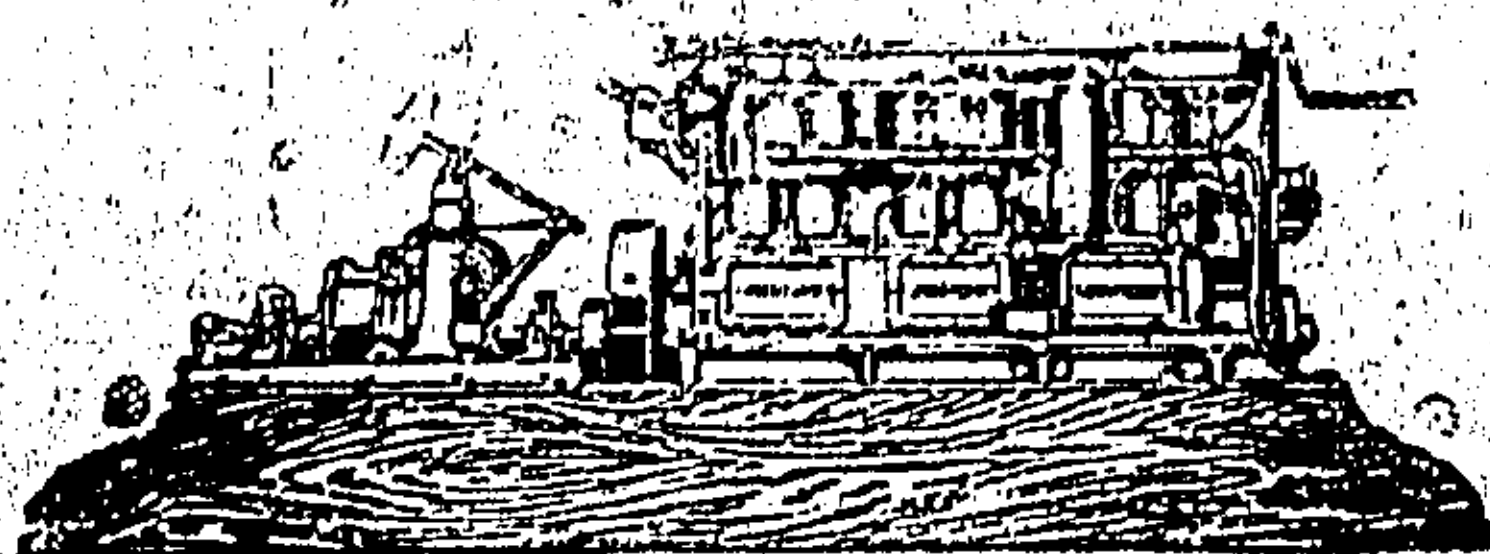
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Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
M'les, L'dou via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.O.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle.	Saikal M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Via, B.O. & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Obiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

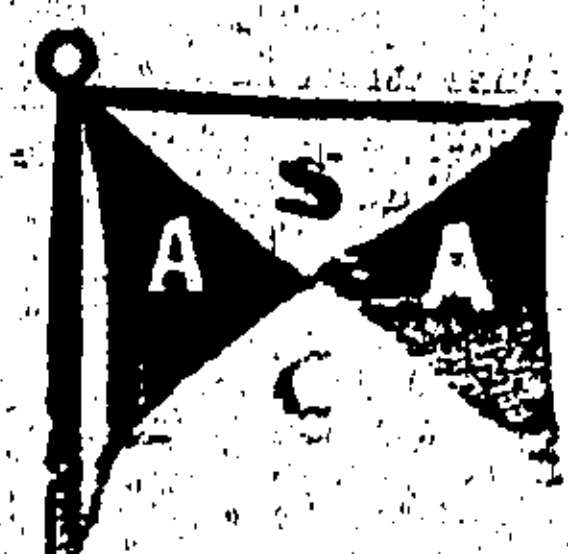
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	5, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haifun	D. L. Co.	6, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	7, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangon M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	9, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haifun	D. L. Co.	10, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjintjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

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THE Steamship

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Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA sailed from
Yokohama on the 28th inst. for Hongkong
via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Colombo M.
scheduled to arrive here on the 5th Aug.
The P. M. S. MANOBUA arrived
at San Francisco on the 26th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line's MADAWASKA
from New York is due to arrive at Hong-
kong on the 18th August.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,085, Valparaiso, 28th July
—Shanghai, Gen.—P. & O.
Anna, Nov. s.s. 1,017, A. Armas, 28th July
—Bangkok, 19th July, Rice—
Thames & Co.
Sungliang, Br. s.s. 877, J. Robinson, 28th
July—Helo, 21st July, Sugar—
Butterfield & Swire.
Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,119, D. Nuni
27th July—Mororan, 27th July,
Coal—M. B. K.
Nishiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, S. Suzuki,
28th July—Yokohama, 28th July,
Gen.—China.
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,330, Graham Moss,
28th July—Swatow, Gen.—B. &
8.
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley,
30th July—Singapore, 24th July,
Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Shanai, Br. s.s. 1,228, S. Simons, 30th July
—Seigon, 28th July, Rice—B. &
8.
Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, R. A. Matthews,
29th July—Haiphong, 25th July
—Yokohama, 25th July,
Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,759, Tough, 29th July—
Chingwantao, 22nd July, Coal—
J. M. & Co.
Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, P. Hashimoto,
29th July—Bangkok, 28th July,
Gen.—China.
Chinai, Br. s.s. 1,340, 30th July—Manila
27th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,510, N. A. Starkey,
30th July—Salgan, 26th July,
Rice—China.
Daglin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. T. Salvesen, 30th
July—Bangkok, 23rd July, Rice
—China.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,028, J. J. Janssen, 1st
inst.—Kobe, 26th ult. Gen.—J.
O. J. L.

Foochee, Chinese s.s. 859, B. Miyakawa, 1st
inst.—Bangkok, 23rd ult. Rice—
China.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,619, M. Nemoto,
1st inst.—Manila, Gen.—Order.

Kalfong, Br. s.s. 887, J. B. Evans, 30th
July—Helo, 29th July, Gen.—
B. & S.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 3rd
inst.—Melbourne, 31st ult. Gen.—
G. L. & Co.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,312, J. Hori, 2nd
inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Anillochus, Br. s.s. Geo. A. Flynn, 3rd inst.
—Foochow, Gen.—B. & S.

Kwanglee, Chl. s.s. 1,452, J. McArthur,
2nd inst.—Shanghai, 28th inst.,
Gen.—G. M. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marquette, 1st
inst.—Haiphong, 30th ult. Gen.—
A. R. Marty.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 2,267, W. C. Passmore,
1st inst.—Swatow, 29th ult. Gen.—
D. L. & Co.

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	83
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	49.10
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	83
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	ENTRANCE HEADWAY (ft. up to bottom)	DEPTH AT ENTRANCE IN FEET	DEPTH AT END OF DOCK IN FEET	SPACES BETWEEN RAFTS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	12
WATERLOO					
Compass Point Dock	100	12	12	12	12
WATERLOO					
WATERLOO					

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

THE EXTRADITION CASE

Solicitor's Outburst.

Interesting evidence was given in the concluding stages of the extradition proceedings against Hang Shiu Lung, by Inspector Watt, who was sent to Sam To Ohuk, the scene of the alleged murders, at the request of the magistrate.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, which was opposed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.

Inspector Watt deposed to going to Sam To Ohuk with a military escort from Canton and a photographer. They found the shop alleged to exist by the Crown but denied by the defence, and had it photographed both inside and out. In the back portion of the premises there were vessels, on the cover for one, which was produced, there being the characters for "Yu Tai," and also an old lantern, bearing the same legend. Witness also produced three chop and papers handed him within the shop.

Mr. Brutton, after a passage at the table between the advocates:—I do object your Worship. They are making a statement that I bribed the people up in Pao To Ohuk; I strongly object, Mr. Hind went up there with only \$200 to pay his expenses.

His Worship:—I heard no statement.

Mr. Brutton:—But here they are making them to me.

Mr. Jenkin:—Mr. Brutton and I were having a little friendly conversation.

His Worship remarked that he had heard no such statement and the incident closed.

Witness, continuing his evidence, deposed to visiting other places mentioned in the other two murder cases, where photographs were also taken.

Witness also caused a photograph to be taken of the graves of the men alleged to have been murdered. These were also produced in court and chippings from the gravestones. He also gave particulars of the various photographs taken of different places mentioned in the case.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin witness said the Yu Tai shop did not look as if it had been fitted up for the purposes of the case.

In reply to Mr. Brutton witness said there was not a great deal of stock in the Yu Tai. It was not well stocked, though he could not give its value.

Mr. Brutton:—So if a man had a lot of old vessels, put them in a shop and filled them with beans and oil it would look perfectly natural? From the appearance of the backyard they had been there some time.

The case was further adjourned.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Acting Lance Sergeant E. G. Dyke, charged Mok Fu, a boatman with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 4th inst. Defendant was fined \$10 or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

Up to the Minute.

The following quotations arrived too late for correction on our page four.

Banks.—\$825, sales & buyers.
China Fires.—\$155, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$68, buyers.
Shell Transport.—\$88/6 sales & buyers.
Rauhe.—\$4, buyers.
Langkate.—Tls. 38, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—\$102, seller.
China Provident.—\$8/45, sales & buyers.
Cement.—\$8, buyers.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 4, 1914.

Now that the war is a year old we believe that our readers will find it of interest to compare, from day to day, the war news of the hour with what they were reading this time last year. We therefore propose to give, each day, a few war items from the Telegraph of the corresponding date in 1914. Readers will thus be enabled to refresh their memories as well as to make interesting comparisons.

Mediterranean Fleet Clears for Action.

August 3, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that the Mediterranean Fleet has cleared for action. The destroyers have left at full speed, with the intention, it is believed, of joining the French Fleet.

The Dominions' View.

August 3, 3.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that an urgent meeting of the Cabinet has decided to call on the Naval Reserves. Special precautions are being taken to guard canals, and there is every evidence of the resolution of the Dominion to do its duty.

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

The Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments, as well as the Opposition parties, favour united action.

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the Australian warships are preparing feverishly. A military and naval conference is now proceeding.

August 3, 1.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that a Proclamation places the New Zealand Navy under the control of Britain. The Government has called up the Navy Reserve, and the authorities control the ports by precautionary measures.

August 3, 2.15 p.m.

Canada has called up the Navy Reserves, while partial mobilisation is taking place in Australia.

August 2, 5.45 p.m.

Australia has placed her Fleet under the Admiralty's control. She also offers an Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men and will bear the maintenance thereof.

Army Mobilises.

August 2, 5.45 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Army mobilises at midnight to-morrow.

Admiralty Takes Control of all Wireless in British Waters.

August 2, 6.10 p.m.

In a special Gazette the Admiralty states that, owing to the present emergency, it controls all wireless, including that of foreign vessels in territorial waters.

Fifty Millions for British Defence.

August 3, 12.15 a.m.

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament for a defensive credit of fifty million pounds sterling.

The Ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian newspapers report that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium proposing an arrangement to facilitate German operations through Belgium, and requests a reply by Monday morning.

Belgium Adheres to Neutrality.

August 3, 1.45 p.m.

It is semi-officially announced that Belgium has refused Germany's request and has stated that she adheres to her policy of neutrality.

"Britain will Intervene."

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the newspapers state that Great Britain will intervene, and that Sir John French will be in command of the expeditionary force.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 17.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from Bangkok, \$1030.00.
Per 19 Subscription Books \$851.10.

94 Chinese subscribers \$940.00
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Zoroastrian Charity Fund \$101.
Staff of Jardine's Comptroller Department, \$70.00.

Messrs Sam Shing Wo \$20.00.
Fan Kai Yuet Shu Po Society \$13.70.

Already acknowledged \$356,700.48.

Total \$359,826.28.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCH NOTES.

Owing to removals from the Colony we are now very short of sidesmen at the Cathedral and the Chaplains or the Men. Secretary would be glad to hear from any gentleman who would be willing to give his services in this capacity. Sidesmen undertake on one Sunday in each month to be present at Matins and Evensong to assist in showing people into their seats and in taking the Collection.

The Bishop has duly licensed Mr. Fredrick Everton to officiate as a Lay Reader in this Diocese. Mr. Everton has been sent out by the Missions to Seamen to assist the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Missions to Seamen's Chaplain.

In future the names of those who are fighting, for whom our prayers are specially asked, will be read at the early Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral on the second Sunday in the month as well as at the Celebration on Thursdays. They will also be read in the Peak Church on the first Sunday in each month at the 8.15 a.m. service.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day, by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined.
Private O. P. Ross joined the Corps on 3rd inst., allotted Corps No. 1886 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 1 Section).

Leave.
The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Private D. M. Larkins from 4.8.15 to 4.8.16. Private P. W. A. Wilkie from 9.8.15 to 9.8.15.

Members of No. 4 Section Scouts Co. will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Friday, 6th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday morning, 7th instant.

Parades.
Parades for Thursday, 5th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Centre Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Coy. who have not been passed out—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Higby, Remainsder Nil.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until to-morrow H. K. V. R. On duty from to-morrow evening to morning of 12th inst.—Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night, H. K. V. R. On duty to-morrow night, Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Hutchison. On duty 5th inst., Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Officer 5th to 12th inst., Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant 5th to 12th inst., Sergt. Silas.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

In the Throes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday June 25, 1915.

It does not need a very high military genius to enable anyone to recognise that at this moment Europe is in the very throes of the bloodiest struggle in the history of the world. In the words of those stalwart grenadiers who used to stand in sky-blue uniforms and gold lace outside the ornate porticoes of the London West End cinemas, Armageddon is "Now on." Most of those gorgeous commissionaires, by the way, have vanished. Some of them were called up to fight in the ranks of the Prussian Guards, and others in the ranks of the British Army. How many of their bodies now strew the stage whereon battle, murder, and sudden death are now being enacted, on a scale never dreamt of even in the wildest imaginative flights of those cinema melodramas Tommy Atkins used to relish so much, before he was summoned to another kind of "Continuance performance"? At the moment of writing it seems pretty evident that the Russians are being hard hit in Galicia. There is no pretence about the fact that the Russians have fought well and manfully, even heroically, against cruel odds. Russia's guiltlessness of the crime of this war is shown by her utter unpreparedness for it. She has been unable to equip for the field more than a third of her available forces at any given moment; she has been unable to keep even that third adequately supplied with ammunition; and her mobility has been tragically impeded by lack of those strategic roads and rails with which her foes had so lavishly furnished themselves. Latterly the Russians have been fighting practically with cold steel against armies of an equal size, equipped plentifully with all the scientific apparatus of war as practised by Germany, including poison gas. In all the circumstances the marvel is that Russia has done so well. She has put forth an immense effort at an unparalleled emergency, and has certainly up till now "done her bit."

The Probabilities.

The furious Austro-German offensive in Galicia is forcing Russia back from the Austrian territory she occupied earlier in the war by a series of splendid victories. The great fortresses of Austrian construction that fell into her hands have been wrested back again. This has been done at the cost of a mighty slaughter, entailing immense casualties to both sides. The German plan is, beyond the shadow of a doubt, not only to roll the Russians back, but to pierce their lines at the angle where the Russian armies facing westward join the Russian armies facing South. This is precisely the same manoeuvre that the Germans attempted in the West against General Joffre in the Gap of Verdun. If it had succeeded the West, the French General Staff now admit frankly that Paris must have fallen; and a great disaster have overtaken France. If it succeeds in the East, it may mean the fall of Warsaw, and a big set-back to the Russian armies. But there is good ground to hope that it will not succeed. At the worst the Russians will probably contrive to hold their own frontier lines, and to keep a sufficient force of Germans solvently engaged in the field to prevent any great concentration of new army forces against Italy in the South of the Alps in the West. If Russia can do this, and the best military experts are very

confident that she can, there will be nothing really desperate about the general situation of the war.

Italy is pressing forward along the Adriatic and over her lost provinces methodically and in a very businesslike way. This is a diversion that will call for the serious attention of the Austro-German forces without much delay. Meanwhile, in the West the German lines are being desperately tested all along the battle-front of 300 miles from Alsace to the sea, and the way the French are pushing the enemy back at all the important strategic points, while pressing their advance Eastward towards Metz and the Rhine, is a new and impressive phase of the campaign. Europe's conflict resembles at this moment a titanic wrestling bout, in which the contestants, holding each other in a mighty grip, heave and sway in the paroxysms of a life and death struggle. At any moment one of the wrestlers may collapse under the terrific strain, and there is good hope that it may be Germany who falls. Success at the Dardanelles, for instance, would give Russia her second wind immediately.

A Popular Fallacy.

The important thing to bear in mind is the true aspect of the struggle. The military critics of the newspapers have created quite an erroneous impression in the mind of the public. These gentlemen must not be too harshly blamed for their lack of knowledge and insight into a kind of warfare that is still experimental to a large extent even to the great commanders actually in charge of the operation. The mistake the military critics made, as they sat in their armchairs last August, was in rushing in where not only angels but field-marshal might have feared to tread. Anyone who cares to turn up the newspapers of ten months ago will be shocked and amused at the omniscient nonsense they gaily printed by the column. The greatest popular fallacy of all is that which still expects to see the enemy forced back *vi et armis*, bundled over their own frontiers, and "dropped" at a given signal. There is no reason to doubt that this will eventually happen, though the Germans are much more likely to anticipate the process, when it really becomes inevitable, by making a general retreat on their own account. There is no possibility, and perhaps less utility, eagerly as everyone desires to free the soil of France and Belgium from the contaminating Germans back on the shorter lines of their formidable fortress chain on the frontier, until the German armies have been disastrously weakened if not to some extent destroyed. The prospects of an inconclusive peace are much more remote at the present moment than they would be if the Germans in their present strength were entrenched in Germany. The crude fact remains that this must be a war of exhaustion. It affords little opportunity for big strategic coups. General Joffre's present object, which he is most successfully pursuing, is to cause the Germans the utmost expenditure of men and munition with the least possible loss to his own forces. One hears that the belief in France in the highest quarters is that, under this perpetual process of exhaustion, the time must come when the enemy will collapse, probably suddenly. When that time comes the world will very likely see the greatest disaster in military history. Because once Germany and the German Army truly realise that this great machine has been shattered, there will be a collapse of morale, perhaps rather shocking to witness, and certainly very hideous to experience. This is the nightmare that already begins to haunt the princes and rulers of Prussia.

(To be Continued.)

WAR ITEMS.

Gold for Germany.

Peking, July 19. The Russian authorities at Tientsin have cleverly intercepted and confiscated a substantial consignment of bar gold from Mongolia destined for the German bank. It was sent under cover of a Chinese name. German agents are travelling in Mongolia and buying up gold.

U-Boat Captain's Honour for Dardanelles Feat.

Copenhagen, June 21.—It is officially announced in Berlin that no Order of Merit has been conferred on any submarine captain for the sinking of the Lusitania. Captain Hensig, of U 21, has received the Order because he made a 3,000 mile voyage to the Dardanelles and sank two British warships.

Schoolboy Patriots to Make Shells.

The headmaster of Bradfield College has announced that the boys have volunteered to make shells for the Government, and even to devote part of their holidays to the work, which will begin almost directly. Over 1,000 old Bradfield boys are serving their country, for which over fifty have already given their lives.

French Female Spy Sentenced to Death.

Paris, June 21.—The *Matin* learns from Troyes that the Council of War of the 20th Region, sitting in Troyes, sentenced to death on June 16, by an unanimous verdict, a young woman named Celestine Gay, belonging to Geneva, who was charged with having relations with the enemy. The prisoner confessed her guilt.

German Spies and Pirates.

Copenhagen, June 18.—It is stated at Christiania and Stockholm that German spies have been on board several Scandinavian ships just before the latter left port, and that these ships have been subsequently torpedoed. The Norwegian paper *Handelsbladet* says the torpedoing of the *Svein Jarl* is the most serious of all the cases, requiring quite a different communication from the Norwegian Government to Berlin.

Pope's Nephews at the Front.

Paris, June 19.—A message from Rome to the *Echo de Paris* says the Pope has two nephews serving at the front. One of them is a captain and the other a lieutenant of cavalry. One of his nephews by marriage, Captain the Count Venier, of the Artillery, is also at present with the colours. Another of his nephews, the young Marquis Della Chiesa, has left for the Military Academy at Turin, where he will go into training. His mother wished him to join the medical corps. The Pope recently received his sister-in-law and her nephew, and encouraged the latter to follow his own impulse. "Your son is right," said the Pope to his sister-in-law; "he should go to Turin in order that he may fight later on the battlefield."

German Naval 15in. Guns.

New York, June 20.—According to a letter received from a German naval officer interned in Holland (says the New York correspondent of the *Mail*), Germany since the war began has not only added to her submarines, she has also completed and commissioned a Dreadnought of 25,000 tons and a battle cruiser of 28,200 tons and 28 knots of the Derfflinger class. In both ships 15in. guns have been substituted for the 12in. guns which they were originally designed to carry. By the end of the year Germany will have at her disposal four more Dreadnoughts and a number of battle cruisers. These latter ships, the writer remarks, are rapidly nearing completion, and will, it is said, be armed with guns even heavier than the 15.

A GERMAN ON GERMANY.

Pastor's Strong Denunciation.

One of New York's leading preachers, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woolfkin, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, took up the case of Germany in the present war in his sermon of May 10 and served notice on the country of his mother's and father's birth. He declared that he had had an opportunity to consider the arguments and actions of both sides, for acquaintances in Germany, knowing him to be German and to speak and read German readily, had forwarded him quantities of literature prepared by German writers. He gave a review of these and came to the situation created by the loss of the Lusitania. As the *New York Times* reports him, he said:—

"Unless Germany can give us grounds and reasons far better than any she has yet put forth, her appeal for our moral support must inevitably fail. We do not believe in the divine right of kings nor that the Kaiser is specially anointed by the Holy Ghost for his boasted propaganda. We do not believe in the Overvaluing Ambition of a Pan-German programme. We do not believe that a culture which tramples obligations underfoot and desecrates national honour is having any mission in the world to-day. We do not believe in a doctrine of might being right, and which may abrogate all law on the special plea of selfish, ambitious necessity."

"We do not believe in war upon civilians with a view to terrorising a people. We do not believe in reprisals that make for savagery and barbarity. Unless we can have better reasons than are now at hand, and assurances of a return to the observance of national conventions, integrity, and good faith."

"So far I have spoken as one who has tried to read on this subject, and express the sentiment which I think has possessed your minds and hearts in our present crisis. Now let me speak a word for my own self."

"Fifty years ago a soldier serving through the whole Civil War perished on the monitor *Patapsco* in Charleston Harbour. His body, recovered, was buried in Fort Johnston Cemetery. On Tuesday next I shall stand beside that grave to do honour to the memory of my father. He was a native of Germany and married a German girl. By heredity the blood in my veins is German blood. I shall look across the sea with a pain of soul and pray:—

"O land of my father, O people of my mother's tongue, my heart is grieved for thee, May God comfort and heal thee. May He rescue thee from shame and tyranny. May He defeat the counsel of wrong and sin. May He stir thy better instincts and make thee repent of evil. May He lighten again thy torch of honour and glory that thou mayest be worthy of thy noblest history and traditions. But if thou persist in the course of lawless dishonour, then, with shame and sorrow, I stand in the front rank to proclaim thee isolated from the morality of civilisation, a ruthless buccaneer who must give account at the court of humanity and history and the throne of a holy God in whose care come the cries of murdered innocents." —*Bozhang*

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS
MOVEMENTS
The C. & A. Line
at Durban on the 2nd inst.
The C. & A. Line
at Yanchow on Friday the 30th inst.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-chi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lyemcoon.

A CONE point upward indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

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THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 600 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 3 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
Aug. 5—England at war.
Aug. 6—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17—British land in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhouse.
Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
Sept. 2—German advances reaches Soule. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7—Maneuver taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.
Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.
Oct. 8—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
Oct. 27—Russians reconquer Lodz and Radom.

NOTICE

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

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Bridges H Laycock A
Bell F N McMurray D
Cheetham H Marriott Dr & Mrs O
D'Almada Castro Motta B K
Duffy Mr & Mrs M Marshall
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D'Almada Castro Neighbour W R
Dowling W A Owen A R
Duffy Miss M E Pollock
Daly Mr & Mrs T Phillips A J D
Ehrenfeld H E Phillips Master D
French Capt & Mrs Phillips Mrs A
E M Reay, Miss F
French Master Ray, E H
Fitzwilliams D G R Ross E G
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Gibb J Sorby V
Goulbourn V Smith Mrs A G
Goodrich O L Shirley Dr R E
Halle Mr & Mrs B Butler Mr & Mrs E
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Cooke Master G M & Passmore Mrs W C
J F Penning A L
Course A Radford H
Dutton Mr & Mrs G Ramsay Mrs R A
A Richardson Mr & Mrs
Elson W T Richardson W
Geo. Mr & Mrs Riggs Mr & Mrs H E
Foy Mrs A Robson Mrs
Fyfe A Soper C H
Harris C Stewart R
Hastill P K Sylvester Mrs S
Hastill P K Tano H
Hastill P K Tait Mr & Mrs A N
Hunter Mr & Mrs Taylor F
Jackson Mr & Mrs Thirlwell Mrs
Joseph Thurlwell Mrs
Kale T H Tourtello Mrs E L
Keay W E Tuda S
Lambert Mrs Underwood Mr & Mrs
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Mrs H F Maclellan
Cartwright H A Mitchell Mr & Mrs
Campbell Mrs W M Mitchell Mrs
Cary F W Mrs V
Clare G Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Cassill Mr & Mrs D Oliveanna Mrs
Dorow Miss Perkins T L
Cousland A Pryor Mrs
Darling Col R E Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Falconer Major Raynolds Mrs
Fuller Denman Ross O P
Fulton Mr & Mrs Sinclair A
Fulton H Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Griffin Miss Smith Mrs A F
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Hale Mr & Mrs B Stewart Capt & Mrs
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Hedgeworth Singer Mrs & Mrs E
Logan Van der Pol Mr & Mrs
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Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.
Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura River.
Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.
Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.
Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.
Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.
Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.
Jan. 3—4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.
Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.
Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.
Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.
Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blücher sunk.
Jan. 28—Germans lose heavily a Giverny and Cuiachy.
Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.
Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.
Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.
Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.
Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.
Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.	10 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.	10 MIN.
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Commercial.

Annual Review.
In their annual review of the Tea trade Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson write:—A summary of the past year's figures reveals a total export of tea from all countries of production of 802 million lbs., compared with 754½ million lbs. for the previous year. Of this quantity, the United Kingdom received direct 403 million lbs. (allowing for losses in transit), against 359 million lbs., while 39½ million lbs. against 39½ million lbs. were distributed to other markets of the world. Omitting China Tea, the London market has dealt with 3,158,000 packages at public auction, and the average price realised for all tea thus disposed of was 9.803. per lb. About 12,500 packages of China tea have been offered at public sale. The past twelve months have covered a period of much perplexity to all sections of the trade. The crisis in Europe, though having influenced no adverse effects towards the production or use of tea, has presented many abnormal and unexpected features. There has been no interference in the course of production in any country, but notwithstanding the considerable increase in output, supply has been barely sufficient to meet the extra-ordinary demand which rapidly advancing prices have not so far checked, and the level of value now stands surprisingly high for such grades as constitute the bulk of production and consumption. The chief factors influencing this position are the freer use of tea in this country and on the Continent, while the requirements of the Government, which at the moment amount to approximately two million lbs. a month, have also materially assisted the upward movement. The Java crop, for the second year in succession, has been adversely affected by climatic influences, a protracted drought extending over a period of four months having seriously curtailed yield. The total output was 71¼ million lbs., against 65 million lbs. the previous year. It was estimated that a 10 to 12 per cent. increase would be secured, but the excess barely reached 9 per cent.: it was 5¼ per cent. last year and 22½ per cent. the year before; 52¼ million lbs. of the crop were shipped direct to Europe against 46½ million lbs. last year, the United Kingdom and Holland markets receiving 24 and 28¼ million lbs. respectively. A considerable quantity of tea originally destined for Holland has, however, been diverted to this country. The quality of the crop has, on the whole, been of average standard. Importers have enjoyed an active and appreciative market, and in sympathy with other growths prices have reached an unprecedented high level; the average price for April was 11½d. per lb. The prevailing abnormal conditions of the past year have made Java tea extremely attractive to the trade. Trade between London and foreign markets totalled 2½ million lbs., against 2½ million lbs. last year. The total import was 31½ million lbs., against 33½ million lbs. Home consumption and exports were 28½ million lbs., against 33½ million lbs. The stock on May 31 was 15½ million lbs., against 11½ million lbs. The following are comparative details of London sales:—June to May, 1914-15, 170,497 pkgs. sold at an average of 9.27½d. per lb.; June to May, 1913-14, 205,263 pkgs. sold at an average of 8.49½d. per lb. The quantity sold in the Batavia market was practically the same as last year, and amounted to 17 million lbs. Russia took about 1½ million lbs. less, Australia 2 million lbs. more, and other minor markets about the same quantity. The island of Sumatra, now in course of development as a tea producer, and reported to be capable of producing heavy yields from mature plant, has followed up last year's introductory period by larger supplies, and the industry has received much encouragement from the abnormally high values of the past year. The tea has maintained a useful character, and have already secured a "goodwill" in the market.
(Continued on page 10.)

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. It is equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

COMPARATIVE QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS											
S.-SELLERS FA-SALEES B.-BUYERS N.-NOMINAL											
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915. 1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	14th May, 1915 to now	14th May, 1915 to now	
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$820 b. 276½/-	120,000	\$125	all	555 July.	700 Oct.	820	790	{ £2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9¼ equal to \$27.27 for ½ year ending 31/12/14		
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	375 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	375	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160			
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	4930 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847½ April	700 Oct.	\$930	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192½ Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	155 b.	20,000	\$ 00	20	160 July	140 Oct.	155	130	\$9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	398 b.	3,000	\$250	60	395 Feb.	368 April	398	385	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd. {turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. {67½ b. Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. {20 b. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. {151½ b. Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. {88/- b. Star Ferry Company, Ltd. {36 b. Refineries. China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. {133 b. Luzen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. {54 b. Mining. Kallan Mining Admin'n. {30/- b. Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd. {3.90 b. Ironoh Mines Ltd. {30/- b. Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. {79 a. H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd. {76 b. S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. {53 sa. S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. {92 sa. Lands, Hotels and Buildings. Anglo French Lands. {194 b. H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. {116 b. H'kong Land Investment Co. {111 sa. b. H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. {6.30 sa. b. K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. {40 b. Shanghai Lands. {104 sa. b. West Point Building Co., Ltd. {72 b. H'kong Central Estates. {100 b. Cotton Mills. Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. {175 b. Hongkong Cotton Co. {7.35 b. Kung Yik. {14.60 b. Laou Kung Mow. {87½ b. Shanghai Cottons in S'hai. {102½ b. Miscellaneous. China Pomeo Company, Ltd. {10 b. China Light & Power Co., Ltd. {44 b. Do. (Spec. shares). {8.40 b. China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. {8.40 b. Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. {8.14 b. Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. {8.14 b. Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. {43½ b. Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. {18½ b. Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. {26¼ b. Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. {5.15 b. Langkate. {37½ b. Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old). {49 b. Do. (New) 80 cts. b. Philippines Ltd. {4 b. H. Price & Co., Ltd. {5 b. Societe des Pulpes et Papier-eries du Tonkin. {20 b. Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. {3.20 b. Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. {418 b. Watson and Co., Ltd. {61¼ a. William Powell, Limited. {46½ b. S. C. Morning Post. {29 b. Wright & Hornby, Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.											
{ 50 cts. \$1 for 1906											
{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14											
{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14											
{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913											
{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914											
{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30'4'15											
{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)											
{ 1/2 for 1909											
{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15											
{ \$3.50 for year 1914											
{ \$3 dividend for year 1914											
{ Tls. 5 for 1913											
{ Tls. 5 for 1914											
{ Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14											
{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31'12'14											
{ \$3 for year ending 30'6'15											
{ 45 cents for year 1914											
{ \$3 for 1914											
{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914											
{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15											
{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14											
{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14											
{ 50 cents 31'7'08											
{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30'11'14											
{ Tls. 12 for 1913											
{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end g 30'6'14											
{ \$10 % for 1914											
{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913											
{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15											
{ None											
{ \$1.50 for 1910.											
{ None											
{ 35 cts. for year ending 31'5'14											
{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914											
{ 60 cts. for 1914											
{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14											
{ \$1.50 for 1914											

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 4 AUG., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	9 % prem.
T/T	T/T Calcutta	On Saigon	84
Demand	Demand Calcutta	On Bangkok	88
30 d/s	Demand Manila	Buying.	
60 d/s	T/T San Foo & N.Y. 41½	4 m/s. L/C	1.95
4 m/s.	Demand New York 42	4 m/s. D/P	1.01
T/T Shanghai	T/T Java	6 m/s. L/C	1.02
Private 30 d/s night	T/T Marks	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1.97	
T/T Singapore	Demand Germany	30 d/s. San Foo & N.Y. 43	
T/T Japan	T/T France	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T India	Demand Paris	4 m/s. France	2.40
Demand India		6 m/s. France	2.50

Gold Leaf per tael \$59
Sovereign \$11.25 nom. || Bar Silver ready | 22 7/16 forward |

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100
Chinese \$20 5/8 || Chinese | \$20 3/4 |
| Hongkong 20 cts. pieces | \$9 1/4 |
| Hongkong 10 cts. pieces | \$9 1/8 |

NOTICE

DANISH BEER.

A GUARANTEED GENUINE PURE DANISH BEER.



BREWED BY THE WORLD FAMED
NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES.
COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

An absolutely pure Lager expressly brewed for Export.
Awarded prizes at all exhibitions.
For years known as the Finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.
Obtainable from all Wine Merchants and Comprodores.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KORE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS, \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund, 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama, London, Lyons, San Francisco, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Valparaiso.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, New York, Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama, London, Lyons, San Francisco, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Valparaiso.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

BEISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital, £1,200,000
Reserve Fund, £1,800,000
Proprietors, £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, & WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March 1915

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000 Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman, W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stait

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. Stephen. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STAIT, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: N. J. STAIT, Chief Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, £1,500,000
Subscribed, 1,125,000
Paid Up, 562,500
Reserve Fund, 500,000

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which will be ascertained on application.

C. T. BATH, Acting Manager.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New, \$9.100 per c. Malwa, Old, 9.200 Patna, New, 9.325 per c. Patna, Old, 9.200 Benares, New, 9.050 Benares, Old, 8.950

